	12. Surveillan	ice									
		Basic		Developing		Advanced			Leading Edge		
	1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Strategic Direction	The NPHI conducts some surveillance based on WHO guidance or donor interest, but surveillance on many high-priority conditions is lacking. The NPHI rarely uses or analyzes the collected data.		national no gh- system. It t inform pol data qualit usefulness between w	The NPHI is working to strengthen its national notifiable disease surveillance system. It tries to use surveillance data to inform policies and programs. However, data quality sometimes limits its usefulness, and there is often a mismatch between what is collected and analyzed and what is needed.		The NPHI conducts high-quality surveillance on most critical diseases. Its surveillance systems help guide policies and programs on a range of topics. In designing and evaluating systems, the NPHI considers all aspects of surveillance, including how to optimize the use of data.			The NPHI works to ensure its surveillance meets the needs of those who use the data, for example, by engaging decision-makers. It regularly evaluates its surveillance systems to maximize usefulness and efficiency, and it discontinues systems that are no longer useful.		
Systems	NPHI has few s guidelines, and hard to access.	or-funded programs, t urveillance SOPs and I these are outdated an Reviews of surveilland ms are infrequent, if th	reporting, nd outdated a reporting e levels. The surveillance	for notifiable dised but they are some and are not always entities, such as su NPHI sometimes in e systems, but find provements.	times distributed to bnational reviews its	for surveillan are usually fo evaluates the	vides clear, up-to ce of many cond illowed. The NPH e most critical sur usually makes su	litions, which II regularly rveillance	for other org reporting en routinely rev usefulness. F	urveillance SOPs ar ganizations. Compli- tities is high. The N views systems for q Regular reviews lead mprovement.	ance by PHI uality and
Resources	NPHI has few ro surveillance an analyze and uso of computers a training, includ	or-funded programs, to esources to conduct do limited capacity to esurveillance data. Lands of tware and lack of ing at subnational level ection and analysis.	help impro entities, th ck can conduc of lack skills a	NPHI has some res ve data collection ese are insufficien ct basic data analy nd tools for more	by reporting t. NPHI staff ses, but they	assist reportion collection. NF resources to	substantial resong entities in imp PHI staff have the collect and fully commendations	proving data e skills and analyze data	of its surveill levels of the data collecti- data approp updates its i	vests substantially in lance systems. It wo system to build capon, analysis, and us riate for that level. Infrastructure and stand future needs.	orks at all pacity for e of the lt regularly taff skills to
Quality	and are incomp analyzed, and t are basic and co of public health concern, includ	are often of poor qual plete. Data are rarely the analyses that are dontain errors. Reporting events of imminent ling for diseases notificional Health Regulation imely.	analysis is one remains ur very simple without ca able trends. Rep	e data quality vari timely, but much of nexamined. Report e, for example, cast lculations of rates porting of events rand others with po- improved.	of the data is tend to be e counts or analysis of eportable	high quality. benchmarks I needing impr reports are ti sophisticated NPHI about II	urveillance is gen Internationally a help the NPHI ide ovement. Survei mely and often i analyses. Repor HR and other even most always time	ccepted entify areas illance nclude ting to the ents of	analysis. It co internationa and evaluate surveillance. establish stro	cels in data collectionsistently achieved bensistently achieved be	s it develops aches to ed to ty for
Engagement	deciding what designing its su NPHI occasiona	y engages stakeholder data to collect or in irveillance systems. Th ally shares surveillance h subnational levels ar ders.	stakeholde e decision-m surveillanc	ometimes involve ors, such as subnat akers, in planning e. Surveillance sur opsted on the we by email.	ional levels or for nmaries are	routinely pro- its surveilland NPHI ensures access to its f	eers and other st vide input to the ce priorities and that stakeholde findings through bulletins, and ot	NPHI about systems. The ers have its website,	of stakehold analysis, and reports wide share finding globally or u	tively seeks input fres to shape its dat I reporting. It disserely and makes specious that might be imposeful to non-traditions industry.	a collection, minates its fic efforts to portant
Impact	used for decision	veillance data are rare on-making. The NPHI es acute issues throug	where its s h policies or	an provide a few of urveillance has inf programs or resuling of issues requiring	ormed ted in early	surveillance of policies. The examples wh	ers often rely or data to inform pr NPHI can provide ere problems we nits surveillance	rograms and e several ere identified	on policies a and, often, g identifies ne	urveillance has a m nd programs in the globally. The NPHI ro w or emerging pub surveillance data.	country egularly